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**1994/01/00**

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United States Department of State

Washington, D. C. 20520

RELEASED IN PART  
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BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

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DECL: OADR

S/S

TO: The Secretary

FROM: EAP - Winston Lord

SUBJECT: Your Luncheon with Chinese Vice Premier and  
Foreign Minister Qian Qichen  
Monday, January 24, 12:30-2:00 p.m.,  
Chinese Embassy, Paris

I. OBJECTIVES

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2. Emphasize U.S. support for Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity.
  3. Demonstrate U.S. interest in enhanced dialogue by briefing Qian on the President's European trip and on Vietnam.
  4. Express U.S. interest in cooperation in combatting alien smuggling, trade in narcotics, and other international criminal activities.

II. APPROACH

We have regularly told the Chinese of U.S. interest in an enhanced dialogue on foreign policy issues and a strategic relationship consistent with post-Cold War global realities. Your lunch with Vice Premier Qian affords you an opportunity to demonstrate this national interest by stressing regional and global issues on which we want to cooperate with the Chinese and by sharing information on U.S. foreign policy goals, particularly with regard to Europe and Vietnam. The Chinese ostensibly welcome progress on U.S.-Vietnam relations but, given historical tensions, may harbor privately a more ambivalent attitude.

Such discussion is especially timely since Vice Premier Qian -- a career Soviet/Russia specialist -- will be receiving Foreign Minister Kozyrev in Beijing three days after your

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meeting. The Chinese have been improving relations with Moscow, but undoubtedly feel uneasy about the resurgence of Russian nationalism

While you should express to Qian the importance of U.S.-Chinese cooperation on regional issues like North Korea, you should also seek his views. This will allow you to demonstrate that we see our relations with China as being broader than just bilateral problems, thereby enlarging the framework from the more contentious issues discussed before lunch.

Since this is a working lunch, a toast will probably not be necessary. However, in the event one becomes appropriate, a toast is attached at Tab 3.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

#### U.S.

The Secretary  
U/S Davis  
A/S Lord  
A/S Shattuck  
EAP/CM Director Keyser  
(notetaker)  
Ms. Vivian Chang  
(interpreter)

#### China

Vice Premier Qian Qichen  
(Others TBD)

#### Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Talking Points
- Tab 2 - Background Information
- Tab 3 - Toast (to be provided by PA/S, based on EAP draft)
- Tab 4 - Biographic Information (to be provided by S/S)

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Drafted: EAP/CM:ACarlson  
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Cleared: EAP:PTomsen  
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EB/TDC/BTA:JDerham  
HA:JShattuck  
PM:REinhorn  
T:JBarker  
PA:BFreeman  
P:WStanton  
C:JFarrar  
EUR/NE:BStevenson  
EUR/ISCA:JShumaker  
EUR/RPM:KLogsdon  
INM:RPerito

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Talking Points

NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR ISSUE

--I would welcome your view on how we can work together to address regional problems, such as proliferation on the Korean peninsula. We appreciate China's efforts to ensure a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

--The time to ensure that continuity of safeguards has been maintained is limited. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The IAEA must be allowed to conduct activities necessary to maintain continuity of safeguards.

--If we can get to a third round with the DPRK, we will seek resolution in the context of a "broad and thorough approach" that takes account of North Korea's security and development interests, and facilitates North-South dialogue.

--We hope we will not be compelled to return the nuclear issue to the UNSC for consideration of sanctions because continuity of safeguards is broken or because we cannot make progress negotiating with Pyongyang.  
[REDACTED]

HONG KONG

--An early agreement between China and Britain which is viewed as a success by both sides -- as well as by the people of Hong Kong -- would increase U.S. and international business confidence in Hong Kong, would be very positively received in the U.S., and would enhance confidence in a smooth transition to Chinese sovereignty.

--We support the Sino-British process of consultations on arrangements for Hong Kong's transition and we encourage both sides to continue this dialogue in a spirit of cooperation so they may come to agreement on the important issues facing Hong Kong in the run-up to 1997. If agreement on elections is not possible, we hope cooperation can continue on other areas such as the airport and other infrastructure projects.

NATO SUMMIT - PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

--The January 10-11 Summit was a major success and a significant step toward enhancing security in Europe, both East and West. The Summit decisions ensure that NATO will remain relevant to post-Cold War security challenges.

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## Talking Points (continued)

--The central focus of the Summit was on extending stability and security to the East by transforming NATO's relationship with the new democracies that have emerged out of the collapse of the Soviet empire.

--Partnership for Peace will develop close operational relationships between NATO and participating states, with both military and political dimensions.

--The President was pleased by the positive response of the Visegrad states to the Partnership expressed during his visit to Prague. Other Central and Eastern European states, Russia, and other NIS countries have also expressed interest in the Partnership.

--Partnership for Peace is part of our effort to consolidate peace and democracy in a Europe previously divided into opposing camps. It reflects NATO's new, more intense and concrete partnership with the countries in eastern Europe, on an inclusive, non-discriminatory basis and seeks European integration rather than renewed division.

--The summit made clear that NATO is open to a process of evolutionary expansion in which participation in the partnership can be an important step. The partnership will help develop capabilities and habits of cooperation relevant to NATO membership.

--Eventual decisions on NATO expansion will be made by the allies alone, based on transatlantic and European security needs and taking into account the concerns of all states in the region. No state outside NATO would have a "veto" over such decisions.

## PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO MOSCOW, KIEV, AND MINSK

--The maturation of our bilateral partnership with Russia and the further integration of Russia into the world community were the main results of the summit. There were several significant steps forward on security issues which will enhance stability and reduce the nuclear risk we all face.

--The trilateral agreement marks a noteworthy breakthrough in U.S.-Ukraine and Russia-Ukraine relations and opens up an extensive range of cooperative possibilities.

--In all three capitals President Clinton stressed the importance of persevering with economic reform measures, and pledged enhanced implementation of assistance measures. Our aim is to support reformers and cushion the adjustments which occur with the transition to a market economy.

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Talking Points (continued)

U.S.-VIETNAM RELATIONS

--The central issue in our relations with Vietnam is accounting for our servicemen who are Missing In Action from the war. During the past year, Hanoi has provided us with very good cooperation, and we have made important progress.

--I should add that we appreciate recent Chinese cooperation on POW/MIA cases.

--We are now assessing whether the progress that has been achieved is sufficient to warrant further steps in our relations with Hanoi. I expect the President will be making a decision on this in the near future.

COMBATING INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

--Assistant Secretary Robert Gelbard who is responsible for counter-narcotics and international criminal matters is now visiting China. His visit emphasizes the importance we attach to increased cooperation in combating alien smuggling, narcotics trafficking and other activities of international organized crime. We hope his visit will lead to further Sino-American cooperation.

--We appreciate that following our discussion in Singapore of alien smuggling, your government took effective law enforcement action. We hope these actions will continue and that your willingness to receive an initial group of Chinese illegal immigrants deported from the U.S. indicates that the more than 1,000 Chinese remaining in U.S. detention can also be deported. We trust that you will continue to treat returnees well when they arrive home.

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Background Information

NORTH KOREA

China prefers a low profile role.

China's role in the UN and at IAEA Board of Governors meetings has proven equally quiet but crucially important. In every critical vote, China has either abstained or voted to support the IAEA.

HONG KONG

Following Governor Patten's recent introduction into the Legislative Council (Legco) of proposals for the 1994 election the Chinese broke off the Sino-British dialogue on electoral reform. Patten has indicated he wants to continue the dialogue, but China has said that the talks cannot resume unless Patten withdraws his proposals -- which he refuses to do.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO MOSCOW, KIEV, AND MINSK

Russia's newly elected bicameral parliament convened for the first time just prior to the President's arrival; the lower house, off to an ungainly start, will offer the main political challenge to reformers. President Clinton's objectives in Moscow, Kiev, and Minsk were to demonstrate American support for the democratic process, enhance the effectiveness of our support for economic reform, promote the smooth integration of former Soviet states into international security mechanisms.

COMBATING INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters, Robert S. Gelbard will visit China, Hong Kong, and Thailand January 23 - February 4 to discuss alien smuggling, narcotics, and other international criminal issues. Gelbard will be accompanied by Assistant Attorney General Harris and a senior delegation of INS, FBI, DEA, and Coast Guard officials. The visit responds to a Chinese request for high-level consultations on alien smuggling and growing interest in expanded law enforcement cooperation. After talks in Beijing, Gelbard will visit Fujian province which is the source of nearly all the illegal Chinese immigration to the U.S. and, possibly, Yunnan province to discuss narcotics trafficking across the China-Burma border.

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Background Information (continued)

ALIEN SMUGGLING

Following the Secretary's July meeting with Foreign Minister Qian in Singapore, the Chinese cracked down on alien smuggling, arresting smugglers and corrupt local officials and intercepting over 1,000 intending illegal emigrants. The Chinese also launched a public information campaign in Fujian province the source of the illegal immigrants and sent an official to address the Fujian community in the United States. The Chinese have agreed to receive to the first group of illegal immigrants whose asylum claims have been rejected by the U.S. courts and who have been ordered to be deported from the United States. However, the arrival of improperly documented Chinese at U.S. airports and the interception small groups attempting to cross our southwestern border indicate that illegal entry of Chinese continues. Reports of tens of thousands of Chinese illegal immigrants waiting in third countries further indicate that given the enormous profits, limited penalties, and endless numbers, smuggling of Chinese will remain a major problem.

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